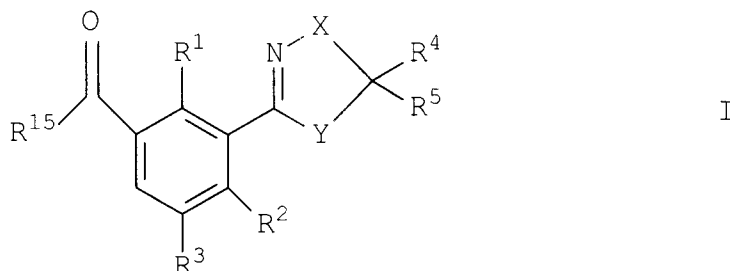


### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I



where the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$  are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy)- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, [2,2-di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-1-hydrazino]- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyliminoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together with the corresponding carbon from a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;

$R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

$R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

X is  $CR^{10}R^{11}$ ;

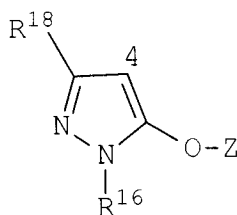
Y is O, S, or  $NR^{12}$ ;

$R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

$R^4$  and  $R^9$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^5$  and  $R^{12}$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^{15}$  is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

$R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

Z is H or  $SO_2R^{17}$ ;

$R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^{18}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

with the exception of

4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-di-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazol

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

2. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claims in claim 1, where the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5$  are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy)- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, [2,2-di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-1-hydrazino]- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyliminoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ -

C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the corresponding carbon from a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;

R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>8</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

X is CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;

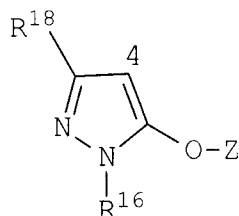
Y is O, S, or NR<sup>12</sup>;

R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>12</sup> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is H or SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>17</sup>;

R<sup>17</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

with the exception of

4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-di-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazol

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

3. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

4. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl.

5. – 7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

$R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

9. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

$R^4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ;

$R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

10. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are hydrogen.

11. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where  $R^{18}$  is hydrogen.

12. – 15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

$R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of

the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

17. – 20. (Cancelled)

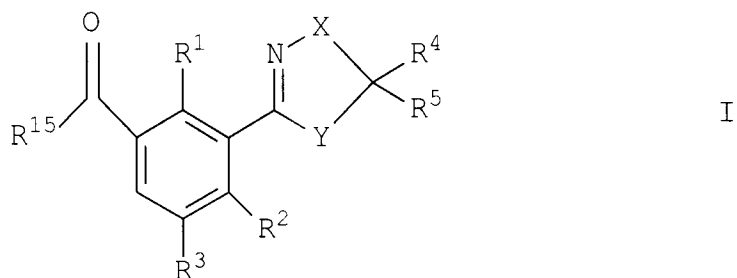
21. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the information of crop protection products.

22. - 23. (Cancelled)

24. (Currently Amended) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula

I





where the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

$R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

$R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

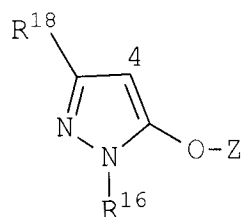
X is ~~O, S,  $NR^9$ , CO or~~  $CR^{10}R^{11}$ ;

Y is O, or S,  $NR^{12}$  [[or CO]];

$R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ; or

$R^{15}$  is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



where

$R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

Z is H;

$R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^{18}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

25. (Currently Amended) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24 where the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

$R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

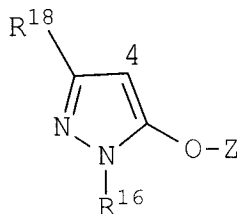
X is ~~O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;~~

Y is O, S, or NR<sup>12</sup> [[or CO]];

$R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; or

$R^{15}$  is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

$R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

Z is H;

$R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;

$R^{18}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

26. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

27. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl.

28. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

29. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

32. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 24 or 25 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the information of crop protection products.

33. - 34. (Cancelled)

35. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in claim 2, where Z is  $\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{17}$ .

36. (Previously Presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in claim 2, where Z is hydrogen.